SERMON

Preached before the

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RIGHT HONORABLE

THE

LORDMAYOR

AND

Court of Aldermen;

At St. Katherines Cree-Church, London, April the 14th, 1667.

BEING

LOW-SUNDAY.

BY

WILLIAM KINGS Rector of St. Olave
Silver-Street.

Ark.

LONDON,

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IMPRIMATUR,

Ex Adibus Lambethanis. Maii 18, 1667. Tho. Tomkyns RR^{mo} in Christo Patri ac Domino D^{no} Gilberto Divina Providentia Archi-Episcopo Cantuariensi a Sacris domesticis.



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e Epifile Dedicatory.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

Sir WILLIAM BOLTON K* LORD MAYOR

OF THE

CITIE of LONDON:

AND THE

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

Sir Robert Viner Knight and Baronet, and Sir Joseph Sheldon Knight, the

SHERIFFS:

AND

Court of Aldermen.

Right Henorable, and Right Worshipfel.

His Discourse being Calculated for the Meridian of London, was no sooner gained from me for its Publication, but the Author, least it should float about as an Individuum vagum as a Stragler, thought of fixing it in your Honour as the Sun and Center, which His Majesty has A 2 fixed

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fixed in this Cities Orb, and in your Worthips, as the most conspicuous Constellation in it; And, pardon me, if that the Zeal which I have for the Place I first breathed in, has made me over bold in the Address. My design of making that the Object of your Eyes, which was before of your Hearing, is no other, than that it may be a Remembrancer of you to that, which, I know, 'tis your Desires to be mindful of. That the Sun of Righteousness may guide all your steps in the may that you shall tread towards the Cities bappy Re-building; and that your fustice may be so Extensive, as not only to reach the Concerns of them, who f if prejudiced but in their own thoughts) are alive, and too ready to Clamour; but that your Justice, and Humanity both, may have a respect to those that lye in their filent Graves, and though disturbed of their Pofsessions there, can't plead their own Cause. I know that all of you have some Relation to the Grave; 'Tis our Mortalitie that bas made us all a-Kin to it, and we should be loth when we our selves shall come to be laid in the Sepulchres of our Fathers, to have but that Relation severed, and our Rest disturbed, when we shall be laid

The Epistle Dedicatory.

by the Ashes of those who were once so dear to us.

But I speak not this, as doubting in the least of your Religious and Prudent care in all respects, but as presuming that whatsoever is Sacred, will by you be accordingly managed; And that all things may so be done, shall be the Prayer of

Your most bumble

Orator

W. Kings.

The Epissic Dedicatory.

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Preached before the

LORD MAYOR

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Court of Aldermen;

At St. Katherines Cree-Church , London , April the 14th 667.

Malachi, 4.2.

But unto you that fear my Name, Shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing under his Wings.



HE Prophet Malachi in Tertullians phrase is Limes inter vetus & Novum Testamentum, that Prophet which couples both Testamen's together; In whose Prophefie Judaism as it were sers, and Christianity dawns from the Sun of righteousness:

who had as it were concealed himself from the beginning, appearing only from the darker Cloud of a promife, and but now and then casting a brighter look through the clearer predictions of the holy Prophets. By the Mofaick Oe-

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conomy which was (2s the Apostle tells us) only the shadow of things to come, and was therefore to vanish when this glorious Sun should arise, the Jews were in some measure prepared for the expectation of his approach: But by the clearer rayes darted from the later Prophets, he becomes fo visible, that as in the Text, and as plainly as a Promise can represent him, he arises in his full glory: So that now already the Sun of righteournes had guilded Palestina with his divine beams, and the holy and devout without the imputation, or least surmise of superstition, were ready to pay their devotions to this rifing Sun, and falute him with a Xaige pag, and bid him welcome. And they having in this Chapter discovered Elias, as Magni anteambulo Regis, the Prodromus or forerunner of this great King, with a more high ardour than ever the greatest of Cafars, either favorites or flatterers, pray devoutly

Phosphere redde diem quid gaudia nostra moreris?

They are impatient to fee that day, which fo many holy Parriarchs and Kings and Prophets longed fo much to behold the dawning of

But there being nothing that is great and glorious conveyed unto us, but we would willingly falute the hand that brought it, and understand who the person is; In order to that I beg your leave briefly to presace that over before I fall directly upon the Words. Origen from the import of the word Malachi, which in English signifies My Angel, thought some Celestial Being to have assumed a body, and to have borne this Onus verbi Jehova, this burden

of the Word of the Lord (for such is this Prophesie stiled) and to have brought it down from Heaven: But then as a learned Critick notes the Grammar had required it had been 12072 by the hands of his Angel.

Yet had there been no greater reason then that for the doubting of Origens opinion, which was the opinion of other Fathers, Clemens Alexandrinus, St. August, and St. Chrysostome; The Seventy's rendring the words by an Appellative, Ev xage dyleas durs, And the Arabick ask and the Æthiopick nae: cann: all, By the bands of his Angel. These might have over-ballanced that objection; Origen I presume founded his opinion upon the uncertainty of the History which we have of this Prophet; The Jews not agreeing who he was, nor yet generally when he lived, fome of them fancying him to be Mordochi, others Zerobabel, some Nehemias, others Esdras, of which opinion tis evident that Jonathan the Paraphraster was of; He in his Targum rendring the first Verse of this Prophesie thus, The burden of the Word of the Lord by the bands of Malachi, whose name was NIN Esra the Scribe.

But though the History of our Prophet be obscure, this confirms not Origen's Opinion, That the Messenger that brought it was an Angel, as the Word is usually taken for a Celestial Being; for in the Second Chapter of this Prophecie, Verse the Seventh, The Priest he is stilled, The Angel of the Lord of Host. Thus were his Priests called un-

der the Lam, and so are his Bishops stilled under the Gospell, and a less glorious name would not become them, who are Priests of a bigher Order than that of Aaron; The Bishops therefore of the Churches, they in the First and Second Chapter of the Revelation are in the stile of the Holy Ghost angels of the Churches; so that I think it more probable to conclude Malachi rather of the Terrestial than the Celestial Hierarchy. And Dorotheus and Epiphanius give us this particular account of him, That he was born at Supha, and died young; and Grotius would have him to have been a Contemporary of Aggens and Zacharie; But least the ambiguitie concerning the Author should in the least prejudice his Prophecie, it will not be amiss to suggest that of Munster, Ejus libri Authoritas nulla laborat suspicione, his Prophecie lyes not under the least suspicion of uncertainty; neither indeed can it, when as, its Quotation in the New, speaks it part of the Old Testament, which is Canonical.

If I have feemed too tedious before I come to close with the Words of my Text, I hope that Patience of yours, which was wont to be the Attendant upon this dayes former Exercises, will excuse me, when neither that your Patience, nor my self, shall be tired out with the usual Repetitions.

And in compliance with a quicker dispatch, give me leave to premise to you very briefly the Substance of this Prophecie, and so I fall directly upon the Words.

This Prophecie upbraids the Ingratitude of the Peo-

ple, and the Impiety of the Priest; foretels the period that was to be put to the Aaronical, and the rise of the Evangelical Priesthood; reprehends the Jewes for their Divorces and Sacriledge; Prophesies the rising of the Sun of Righteousness, and his forerunner Elias.

'Twas in the dayes of this Prophet that Iniquitie would no longer mask it felf, or be contented to walk in darkness, it would no longer wear its vail, and be shamefac'd and modest; But it had got confidence enough, encouraged by the licentiousness of the Age, to go bare faced, and openly to justle Piety and Vertue from the Wall; Gods love to Ifrael was flighted, He is robbed of his honour, Ifrael is become ungrateful; The Priests they durst parley with the Almighty in the defence of those pollutions which they had brought into the Temple, and upon the Altar; They offer polluted bread, and the lame and the blind are brought into the Temple, and upon the Altar for Sacrifice, and yet they fay unto the Lord, Wherein have we wearied thee? And like Priest like People ('twas fo in that Age) Judah deals treacherously, and an abomination is committed in Ifrael, they have wearied the Lord, and yet they fay, Wherein have we wearied thee? Their words are flout against the Lord, they call the proud happy, and all that work wickedness are exalted.

And yet notwithstanding that Impietie had thus advanced it self, that Holine's durst scarce look abroad, but was forced by the iniquitie of the times to be confined in a Corner; yet was not this deficiencie from Gods sear

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(though too general) yet universal too. For there are many, as in the dayes of Elijab, that had not bowed their Knees to Baal, and the Prophet tells us, That those that feared the Lord, they spake often one unto the other; And it was but requifite, that when Iniquity had thus broken in as a mighty flood, that the Righteous thould blow up those holy flames that were in each others breast, by a religious Converse, and that as the Prophet tells us they did, they shold speak often 1777--- N U'N every good man to his Companion.

And to honour God at the worst of times, and when Impiety shall swell highest, it will not turn to our disadvantage, it shall not be forgotten; For Biblion winugovie a Book of Remembrance was written before God: And he promises to remember them when he shall make up his Jewels, 'tis in the Original, and the Rabinical notion of that word, imports Singulare quiddam to eximium, That, which is upon that account most peculiarly choice, which we followe and delight in, as that we treafure it up to produce it only to glory in it. Thus when the wicked thall be destroyed root and branch, Populum & Imperium, then will Gcd remember his, and though the wicked be ruined with an utter destruction, it shall not be so with the righteous; But unto you that fear my Name, shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with bealing under his wings.

In which words you may observe these three Generals. You have First, "Haw disayoring the Sun of Righte-

oufness, and bim arising.

Secondly, The last or excellent influence of this Sun, he arises with healing under his wings.

Thirdly, You have the persons influenced in the first words, But unto you that fear my Name, &c.

The Sun of Righteousness at the first view appears as most conspicuous in the Center of the Text; And as in the new Philosophie the Central matter defuses it self with that of the whole Vortex; Or as the heart of man furnishes the Body to all its extreams with vital spirits; so the Sun of Righteousness, as in the Zodiack of the Text, sends forth its influence to each Pole of it.

By the Sun of Righteousness here, the whole current of Interpreters, both Reformed and Catholick, underfrand Christ (though Grotius would thereby have us to understand the Holy Ghost) Now Christ may be termed the Sun of Righteousnels upon several accounts, as we from this Text may view his different rifings. If with Theodoret, Montanus, Calvin and others, we make his rifing in the Text to respect his first coming; then from that Justice and Righteousness of his, by the imputation of which he justifies finners, he is properly stiled Sol justinia, But if with St. Ferome, Sanctius The Sun of Righteousness. and others, by his arifing here we would chiefly underfrand it of his coming to Judgment; then he may be called the Sun of Righteousnels, because it is to Christ to use Remigius Altistiodorensis words, Cui Pater dedit judicium, To whom the Father bath committed the Judgment of the last day; which words of his are little differing from our Saviours Saviours own, when he tells us, That the Father juageth no man, but hath committed all judgment to the Son.

The Chaldee Paraphrase in stead of Sol justitie, reads the words The Sun in its puritie shall arise, and that not amiss, when by this Sun we understand Christ: He arising in his Puritie, either First, In relation to his Divinitie; he being God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, as we believe of him in the Nicene Creed; Or he being the Coeternal and Coessential word which was not only with God from the beginning, but was God in St. Johns phrase. So that the Sun arising in my Text, arises in the puritie of his Divinitie against the Arians of old, and the Socinians of late.

And as it is the Sun in its Puritie in relation to his Divinitie against them; so 'tis the Sun in its Puritie too in relation to his Humanitie; For this Word was made Flesh, and became like us in all things, fin only excepted. And thus he arose in Puritate Matrix in the puritie of his Humanitie against the Apollinarians or Dimerita, Min Telado & Xers evan Swann opplayeron, or those, That deny the perfect incarnation of our Saviour. In short, this Sun arises in the puritie of both Natures, and as the Apostle describes him, Oeds en ough, God in the Flesh.

Now there are four cardinal Points in that Circle, which this Sun of Righteousness compleats; In each of which I shall briefly represent him to be viewed; The First is that of His arising in his Nativity. The Se-

cond, that of This Suns Eclipse in his Passion. The Third, that of His Illumination, or Rising again in his Resurrection: And the Fourth and Last, is that of His shining forth in his Eternal Glory in his coming to Judgment.

We may observe that this Glorious Sun fills up the whole Circle of Time in compleating his Periods. (As he is God, his being runs parallel with the infinite sphear of Eternitie) and in the fore appointment of God (as Man) he is the Lamb flain from the Foundation of the World, and at his last coming, he shall conclude Time, and it shall be no more. Clouded indeed he appeared at his rifing in his Nativitie, the most radiant Gems are concealed in a Cabinet, and Divinitie it self could pass through the World undiscovered, to the greatest part of it, when it was cloathed, not in the Grandeur, but clouded with the humilitie of the Flesh; And yet even then, and through that Cloud did the bright Beams of his Divinitie display themselves to those that looked for his coming; His Works they testiffed of him, that he came forth from God, and the Rayes of the Omnipotent Power shone through the infirmitie of the humane Nature, and discovered him to be Immanuel, God with us. But this Sun of Righteousnels has passed this Point long since in our Churches Kalendar in the Feast of his Nativity.

Let me therefore proceed to the Second, From his Clouding in his Nativity, to his Eclipfing in his Passon; And this is a Point which this Sun has but lately passed,

and which this dayes Exercise (in the Repetition) ufed to represent him in again; And suffer me here to bring back as it were the shadows of this Sun of Righteoulnels, which he has gone down in our Churches Horizon, and confider but very briefly his Eclipse in his Passion. The highest persons and most Honorable are often found most humble and obliging, and in being so they have here the highest pattern for their imitation; Even him who thought it no robbery to be equal with God, humbling himself to the death of the Cross; contented that his Divinitie should seem to be wholly laid aside, whilst the Prince of life submits to death; and he that had the Keys of Hell and the Grave, is contented to lodg e them in the Sepulchre with him: This infinitely furpa ffes what Codrus did for the Athenians, or the Decii for the Romans! And now this Glorious Sun feemed totally to have been Eclipsed, and for ever to have been covered with this darkest Cloud: And when his own Disciples had fuch fuspicions, as we gather from the two Disciples travelling to Emmaus, their doubtful speech concerning him after his Crucifixion, But we trusted (faid they) that it had been be who should have redeemed Israel; and St. Thomas's doubting was so notorious; What think we then of the Infidel Jewes, nothing but the consciousness of their own guilt, could ever make them think his bleffed Ghost should arise to trouble them further. They thought him fure enough when they had nailed him to the Cross, and in mockerie only

Little did they ever dream that his Divinitie was awake, even then when they had secured his Body in the Sepulchre; And they thought they had lest no starting holes from the Grave, when they had sealed it with a Seal, and set a Watch. And yet to his poor and disconsolate Disciples, does this Sun of Righteousness break through this Cloud, which brings me to the Third grand Point in that Circle, which this Sun complears in his Motion, His arising or illumination in his Resurrection.

And this is that last Sign which this Sun of Righteousness entred in our Celestial Zodiack, I mean our
Church Kalendar, by which it measures the annual
course of the Sun of Righteousness. The Feast of the
Resurrection he entred last, and is not yet out of it;
This being Low-Sunday, or Low-Easter, and the declension, the Octave of that great Festival; And you have
our Church, from the acknowledgment of Christs Resurrection, praying for newness of life, and purity of living in the Collect for this day.

The Sun in the Firmament, though its aspect be allwaies Glorious, yet when Phæbus seems to rowse himself from Thetis lap, and his bright beams disperse the dark, ness which the precedent Night had spread the Heavens with, his rayes then seem most acceptable; Winter that dismantles the Earth of her Adornments, commends unto us the glories of the growing Spring; The Sun seems to shine brightest after an Eclipse: Thus the Passion of

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our Saviour, the Eclipse of the Sun of Righteousness welcomes the Feast of his Resurrection, It puts the Church out of her close mourning, makes her lay afide her Sables and Lenten Garments, and exchanges her black for Albs, and even ravishes her into an holy Extasis of joy, so that her forrow is turned into laughter in abundance; And the Church begins the Service of that day with the Enfigns of a holy Triumph, Christ our Passover is crucified for us, therefore let's keep the Feast: The Church subjoyning a satisfactorie account of her joy in the subsequent Anthems for the Mattins of that day, Christ is risen, and Christ being risen dieth no more, Death bath no more dominion over him, and therefore Let us keep the Feast. Alas, this Sun of Righteousness was as a Gyant, mighty to run his course, and the Barriers of the Grave could no longer put stop to his race, than himself would permit them: And then 'tis not the stone of the Sepulchre, nor all the Infernal Powers that could any longer confine this Sun in the Chambers of Darkness. His Passion and his Humanitie in it. shall now serve but as a foil to set off his Resurrection, and his Divinitie in it.

And now 'tis time for this Glorious Sun to shine forth in the eternal excellencies of his Father; And Him has God exalted to his Meridian Glory, to be a Prince and a Saviour, as he was incomparably described to you the last Week. 'Tis time for this Sun then, now to lay a-side the rags of Flesh, and to put on his glorious Ap-

parel; He has now finished that work, which made him assume the form of a servant, and he is entring upon his univerfal Dominion: All power is given him, and futable to himself, he exalts our natures above that which is Angelical. But yet as he lay in the Grave three dayes, to let us fully know that indeed he dyed for us, so after he is risen, he does not immediately ascend to the right hand of God, but is content to converse a while upon Earth, to confirm and establish the belief of his Refurrection to his Disciples, and that as he dyed for our fins, so he arose again for our Justification: And that not more of our Persons, than of our Religion: And then he ascends to Gods right hand, his proper, and peculiar Sphear, from whence we believe that he shall come as the Sun of Righteousness in his full Glory (which is the Fourth and Last Point in this Suns Cicle) to Judge both the quick and the dead, to weigh all things in an impartial Balance, and to give to every man according to his works, utter and eternal ruine to the wicked, and finally impenitent finners, for he comes in flames of Fire burning wie xxibar as an Oven, and that heated beyond that of Nebuchadnezzars, and to continue fuch for ever, having the eternal justice of an incenfed Deitie to perpetuate its flames, and the wicked which shall be as stubble for its Fewel. But unto you that fear his Name, those whom God has promised to remember when he makes up his Jewels, and whom he will spare as a man spareth his own son that serveth him;

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But unto you shall this Sun of Righteousness arise with that excellent accors or healing in my Text, under his wings; which brings me to the Second General of the Text, the excellent influence of this Sun, in that He arises with healing under his Wings.

The natural Sum has a fanative influence, and its heat is the great foster Mother of life and health; The derivation therefore of the word Phabus from pas Bis it not Critical, yet it is Philosophical and true enough, in that the Sun is that light which causes natural life.

We commenced our Being from the Sun of Righte-ousness, as St. John tells us, All things were made by him. And he made us after his own image wur upright and whole, But we marred our selves, by seeking out many Inventions. Now when our glory was turned into shame, and we were covered with darkness and confusion of face, and the shadows not only of a temporal, but of an eternal death, inclosed us round: Then did this Sun of Righteousness dawn upon us, and was presently upon the wing to bring Salvation, He arises with healing under his wings.

So that the Righteous have not only a remedy, but a faving and a speedy one too, it comes winged towards them; Nay surther, this healing influence post's it yet speedier than upon the wing, for by the wings of this Sun we are to understand his Rayes and Beams, and then what's quicker in its motion than Light, which in an instant post's it from one extream of the Heaven to

the other, fo speedy is our Phisician, and he brings this balm with him, Healing under his wings.

The whole head was fick, and the whole heart was faint, and we were all over nothing but wounds and bruifes, and putrified fores: Our understandings, those Lamps of Divine Light at first, were so darkned and funk into their Sockets, as that we, guided by that twielight only remaining, miltook evil for good, and good for evil; and Ixion like, we courted a Cloud instead of Tuno, an apparent only, for a real and substantial happiness: our wills by a strange kind of Husteron-Proteron, haling our Understandings to an unreasonable complyance with whatever gratified our over-fwaying Paffions. Now to heal all this disorder, and to reduce that Chaos which fin had cast the little world of man into, did this Sun of Righteousness arise with the faving influence of his Beams; And by a Divine light endeavours to fet man right, and whole again, and to make him regular in all his motions, by subjugating the light of mans reason, to that of his Divine Word, and so according to the Syriack Version, He arose with healing on Les under his Tongue, or in his Doctrine. By Subjecting our Wills and Affections to our Understandings and Reasons, our sensative to our rational faculties, and thus He arose with healing under his wings to reduce man to his primitive rectitude, and so to fit him, not for an earthly, but a heavenly Paradife, that place where all things are regular, moving with an exact correspondence to the Divine pleasure, where

where there is not the least discord to compleat its Angelick Harmonie.

And he arose not only thus with healing under his wings, in relation to that great cure which he was to effect, and for the compleating of which, his blood must be the balm, and that which must give spring to that Fountain, which was to be set open to wash in for sin and for uncleanness; But in all the temporal straits and necessities which he brings his into, he leads them through, and together with the temptation, he finds a way for their escape, and when the wicked are snared in their own devices, he brings the righteous out of all their troubles.

And so I am fallen into the Last General, which briefly to dispatch, the Adversative But, Tells us, that this healing does not influence all. This Verse then is an Antithesis to the former, where you have an account how it shall fare with the wicked: Holy David in the first Psalm, having described the happy condition of the righteous, tells us, that the ungodly are not so, it shall not be so with them, But their way shall perish; And the Prophet here, though he tells us that the wicked they shall be consumed root and branch; yet it shall not be so with the righteous, they are severed and secured too from that destruction, But unto you that fear my Name, shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing under his wings: He is said to arise to them Quia illorum agit causam, because he comes to vindicate them, and plead

their cause, not but that he arises to the wicked too, to display their works of darkness, and to give them the rewards of their impieties; But to the righteous, to them that fear his Name, according to Drussus his note Justitis denotat benignitatem, it denotes a benign influence, and to them He arises with bealing under his wings.

Lest here some should be discouraged, and from dark apprehensions imagine, That this Sun of Righteousness never intended to shine upon them with the faving Light of his blessed Countenance, and should thence conclude that they, by some eternal and absolute decree, are predetermined to utter darkness, and consequently complain that the sphear of the Sun of Righteousness is not large enough; I shall only obviate this Objection, and dispatch this general.

Those that have such narrow apprehensions of the inside nite Goodness, and that will measure his thoughts of grace and favour to man by their own (when God himself has told us, That his thoughts are not as our thoughts, neither his waies as our waies, but as the Heavens are high above the Earth, so are his thoughts above ours, and his waies above our waies.) They surely do God more dishonour by detracting from his Goodness, than they do him honour by ascribing to his Justice. We learn from the Prophet Ezekiel, That his Justice under the Legal and Mosaick dispensation, should only seize upon Offenders in their own persons, and that there was then no ground for that Proverb which the Jewes had falsly taken up, and

and used against the Divine Goodness, That the Fathers had eat source Grapes, and the Childrens Teeth were fet on edge; God tells them then, That he bath no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, wherefore turn and live ye faics God by the Prophet. And our dear Lord in the Gospel invites all that are weary and heavy laden to come to him for rest, and complains that They will not come unto bim, that they might have life; Notwithstanding that the Spirit and the Bride fay come, and he that heareth is commanded to fay come, and he that is a thirst is invited to come, And whofoever will, let him take the water of life freely. God will not indeed fave all promiscuously, but he will sever between the Sheep and the Goats, and he will cause a cleer discern to be made between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not: And God forbid it should be otherwise. For should not the Judge of the whole Earth do right? But yet deceive not your selves: His Justice shall shine gloriously, but yet not by Eelipsing his infinite Goodness, if ye go on in your impieries. you shall not be able to secure your selves from his Juflice, by impleading his mercie: Our pretences to darkness will vanish, when it shall be our Condemnation, That Light came into the world, and that we loved darkness rather than Light: This Sun of Righteousness would have shone upon us, and that with the saving influence of his Beams, but we should not lie under it, and when he shone brightest upon us, in his Sacred Word and OrdiOrdinances, this Sime influence upon the wicked, was but as that of the Natural Sun upon the Clay, according to that of the Poet, Washington and the Clay, according to that of the Poet, Washington and the Clay, according to the C

They were the more hardned, Judas-like after the Son; whilst the righteous, like wax, are softned by this Suns influence, it even infinuating it felf into their stony hearts, so that the waters of true penitencie flow from them; And they, wax-like, are moulded into that holy and plyable frame, that they are fitted to receive the impress of the Image of God, and by an universal obedience to have a respect to all his Commands: We are not necessitated then by any such Decree to do evil, for this were plainly to make God the Author of fin, and Patron to the most gross impieties; And the Apostle tells us, That whom he fore-knew, those he did Predestinate. So that Christ appears the Sun of Righteousness upon all accounts, not narrowing the infinite Sphear of his Goodness: Notwithstanding that he arises to them, and to them only that fear his Name, with healing under his wings.

There now remains only the Application, and I have done: Did this Sun of Righteousness arise with healing under his wings, with his Divine Light to guide us to Heaven, when we were posting to Hell and utter darkness? Did he arise veil'd in his Nativitie, cloathed with humane

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Nature that he might die for us? And did he arife again for our Justification? And will be arise to Judgment, to vindicate his Elect to the whole World? Calls not this for our most unfeigned thankfulness? Who would not love thee, O thou King of Saints? Who would not fall down and worship thee, O thou Sun of Righteousness? And do we hope to be Stars of Glory, the Satellites 70vis, the Companions of this Sun in that life which is to come? Let us then walk as Children of the Light , not in ryotting and drunkemess, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envy. But put ye on the Lord Fesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh to fulfil it in the lust thereof. And further would you so contempleate this Sun, as that you may alwaies behold his Glory, and become fixed Stars in his Orb for ever? Get then an eye of Faith, and a hand of Charitie.

Faith is that Tubus opticus by which thou must view this Sun, and behold his Righteousness, infinitely surpassing thine own, But let good works and deeds of Charitie be the Pedestal upon Earth, on which thou mountest this Tube of Faith in thy prospect towards heaven: For Faith except it work by love, is but useless and dead, and a meer speculation, and we may look long enough to Heaven with a bare Eye of Faith, and yet unless in imitation of our dear Lord, we shall travel thither by going about, as he did, and doing of good, we are never likely of coming thither.

And yet I would not be mistaken here, For neither

shall ever the meritariousness of our good works carry as thither, unless this Eye of Faith directs the way tis that which must discover to us this Sun of Righteoufress that has bealing under his wings, that must point us to the Balm that is in Gilead, and to the Phylician there, and direct us to a righteoulness infinitely beyond ours, which when we have rightly viewed, and yet done all we can, we shall be taught to confess that we have but done our duty, and that we are but unprofitable fervants, ned most man and A dient

And as you are to be careful, left your Faith being too high flown, and fublimited over-much it prove only aerial and phantastick; so on the other side, you are to take the like care, left you fettle too much upon the Lees of your own righteousness, and so should judge it to want no refining from the Sun of Righteousness. Know therefore, that though thou shalt be rewarded according to thy works, yet not for the merits of them.

And now to compleat the faving and full discovery of the Sun of Rightequinels, to use Sr. James his words, Shew thy Faith by thy works. Amongst which works of Piety and Devotion, none can prove more acceptable than those which have Gods honour immediately to bound them; Of which kind will your care and contributions be towards the re-building of the places where his Honour dwelt; I can't fay that the most High God stands in need of material Temples to dwell in, whom the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain, no more than he did want their Sacrifices of old, who if he had been a hungry, D 2 would

would not have acquainted them with it, when the Earth was his, and the Cattle upon a thouland hills. But yet certainly, as he required the one under the Law, so he highly accepts the other under the Gospel. It has been usual in the erection of new Cities, in the first place to lay out ground for the Kings Palace; It will well become this Citie, which has been renowned for nothing more than its Piety of old; The ruine of her Churches speaking out of their Athes, and from their own Graves the pristine Del votion of our Ancestors towards God; It will, I fay, become this Citie, and her Honorable Magistrates in its rebuilding, to take care in the first place, That the Basslica's, the Courts of the Lords Houses be not forgotten: Give me leave to tell you, I believe this would prove no small incitive for this Sun of Righteousness to arise amongst us, when we out of a religious and due respect to his Honour, shall pitch his Pavilion, and rear again the places of his abode, and special Presence, with us.

It would be only actum agere to fay any more upon this Subject, after those excellent discourses and incitives which you have had in them to this purpose; Only I promise my self that willingness from this Citie and her Inhabitants to works of this Nature, That whatever is of this kind, Decies repetita placebit, though often inculcated yet that 'twill be acceptable: And I heartily pray, That the first Stone which any of you may cause, or promote to be laid towards the repairing of any of Gods Houses, may be a certain earnest to you, that the head Stone in the

corner of your own shall be laid, and that your eyes may

But let not your Charitie to the Material Temples render you Sacrilegious to the living Temples of God, I mean his poor and distressed Saints, I intend not therefore so to beg your Muniscence to the one, as that I would rob you of your hospitalitie to the others; And give me leave to tell you, that Charitie in this sense has proved a successful means towards the discovery of the Sun of Righteousness. The two Disciples travelling to Emmans, though they had lost our Saviour by their insidelity, yet they found him in their Hospitalitie, they constrain him to stay with them, and Christ discovers himself in fractione Panis at the Table.

Upon which good is the advice of St. August. Tene bospitem si vis agnoscere salvatorem, If thou wouldest discover
Christ, use deeds of Charitie. This Sun of Righteousness can no longer cloud himself, and remain incognito to
those in whom he beholds so much of Love and Charitie,
which makes us likest to himself.

Herodotus and Pomponius Mela tell us of a certain place in Ethiopia, which from that store of Plenty of Flesh it was alwaies surnished with, was called by the Inhabitants Hais reamples, The Table of the Sun: This place was wont to be surnished by the commendable care of the Magistrates, they providing that every night in the silent hours of it, much plenty of Flesh should be carried thither, for Hospitalitie, and the entertainment of Stran-

gers; The people in the mean time thinking it imake dis vinitus to have come down from Heaven: The Magistrates and worthy Citizens of this Honorable, Ancient and Renowned Citie, before the envie, though now the Pitie of all her Sifters, they have spread many such Tables, and I doubt not, but theirs, as well as Cornelius's Almes, have reached Heaven, and have been the Procurors of many bleffings to this place. Those many excellent Foundations of Charitie, which have been, as it were, fo many fet Tables of the Sun, not only in Herodotus his sense, but in the sense and acceptation of the Sun of Righteousness: They, like Dorcas's Coats, remain still amongst us in a great measure: Though this late dreadful Fire has not been so propitious to them, as Nebuchadnezzars was to the Garments of the three Children, though Christ's own Wardrobe, bis Hospital was here concerned; But yet, bleffed be God, that in some measure they remain though the fire has findged their garments, and they remain now not only to be tokens to us of the Piety and Devocion of our Ancestours, but as incouragements and incitives to us, to be heirs to their good works as well as to their Estates: God having now given you an opportunity to testissie by your Deeds of Charitie, that you are not Denisens only of his Sion, but that you are Citizens of the heavenly Jerufalem; The Exchequer of Heaven feems in a great measure to have been emptied by this late dreadful Fire, and now you may make you Friends of your Manimon of this world, your money will gratefully be received ceived into the Chamber of Heaven, and there you are fure to have both Principle and Use too secured, for thither Thieves can't clime to break through and steal, neither shall those heavenly Fires consume your Treasure, but purishe it to a higher value.

And now, as I doubt not, but those very Acts of Charitie, which this Citie has been famous for, may for a long time past, have diverted that flame, which at last blown up by our fins, has laid us in Ashes; So neither doubt I on the other fide of time, and for futuritie, but that if we would follow the advice which holy Daniel gave Nebuchadnezzar, that is, If we would break off our sins by righteoufness, and our iniquities by shewing mercy to the Poor; I should not then fear, but if God gives us a heart thus to honour him with our Substance, but that he would honour us, and that he would turn again and restore poor London, which now fits in Ashes, doing Penance for our fins, to more than her antient Glory and Beautie; I should not then fear but this Sun of Righteousness would arise upon her with bealing under bis wings. That it would pitie him to see her lye in the dust, and that he would favour her stones towards her rebuilding. I should not fear but that his healing Countenance would foon make up all her breaches, and he would make London, of a ruinous heap as now it lies. The Glory of all Cities, the Citie, not only of the Great King our Soveraign Lord, but of the King of Kings too, and that London should be established before him, as Mount Sion, which should never more be moved.

Which

which that he would happily effect in his good appointed time, and make the Bulwarks of this Citie Salvation, and its Gates Praise, let it be the humble, constant, and fervent Prayer of all her Sons: And it shall ever be mine as the unworthiest of them: To which let all the Faithful that call upon God in truth and sincerity, say Amen.

Page 18. line 27. read would.



FINIS. della de se villada

too, and that Louisn thould be on a clarify the